



LITERARY SUPPLEMENT

77th Year

13 JANUARY 1978

3,955

Anthropology	23
Art	33
Biography & Memoirs	22, 24, 29, 31-2
Fiction	25-6
History	42, 44
Literature & Criticism	26-8, 38-9, 43
Philosophy	40-1
Psychology	30
Religion	45

Derek H. Aldcroft: <i>From Versailles to Wall Street 1919-1929</i> .. 44
Reneo Bedarida: <i>Théologie Chrétienne 1941-1944</i> .. 42
Israel Berkovitch: <i>Coal on the Spirituality: The Coal Industry since Nationalisation</i> .. 44
J. H. Betsey: <i>Rural Life in Wessex 1500-1900</i> .. 44
Ernest Borneman: <i>Die Urzene: Eine Selbststudie</i> .. 30
David Carroll (Editor): <i>Richard Simpson as Critic</i> .. 39
Glen Cavaliero: <i>Paradise Shire</i> .. 38
A. A. Cleary: <i>Men Homeward</i> .. 38
Kathleen Coburn: <i>In Pursuit of Cotnam</i> .. 22
Alfred David: <i>The Swanepot Muse: Art and Morals in Chaucer's Poetry</i> .. 43
I. P. Desai: <i>Untouchability in Rural Gujarat</i> .. 45
Gareth Evans and John McDowell (Editors): <i>Truth and Meaning: Essays in Semantics</i> .. 41
Peter Everwine: <i>Keeping the Night</i> .. 38
Billy S. Flowers: <i>Browning and the Modern Tradition</i> .. 39
John Gardner: <i>The Life and Times of Chaucer: The Poetry of Chaucer</i> .. 43
Edward Guiliano (Editor): <i>Lewis Carroll Observed</i> .. 26
Edvard C. Hansen: <i>Rural Catalonia under the Franco Regime</i> .. 42
Gerd Hirschbach: <i>The First World War 1914-1918</i> .. 44
Yusuf Fadi Hasan: <i>Shuluf</i> .. 23

Edna Healey: <i>Lady Unknown: The Life of Angela Burdett-Coutts</i> .. 32
Adrian Henri: <i>City Hedges: Poems 1970-76</i> .. 38
John T. Hitchcock and Rex L. Jones (Editors): <i>Spirit Possession in the Nepal Himalayas</i> .. 45
H. Montgomery Hyde: <i>Solitary in the Ranks: Laurence of Arabia as Airman and Private Soldier</i> .. 29
Josephine Kamm: <i>John Stuart Mill in Love</i> .. 24
Ruth M. Kempson: <i>Semantic Theory</i> .. 40
M. W. Kirby: <i>The British Coalmining Industry 1870-1946</i> .. 44
Robert Langbaum: <i>Isak Dinesen's Art</i> .. 25
David Lodge: <i>The Modes of Modern Writing</i> .. 28
John Lyons: <i>Semantics, Volumes 1 and 2</i> .. 40
Brian Masters: <i>Now Burghus was a Knitter: The Extraordinary Life of Marie Corelli</i> .. 24
J. H. Matthews: <i>The Imagery of Surrealism</i> .. 33
Christopher Middleton: <i>Patanamudu and Other Prose</i> .. 38
Ewen Montagu: <i>Reynard Top Secret U</i> .. 42
Grigor Narekatsi: <i>Lamentations of Rurek</i> .. 45
John Nicholson: <i>Habits</i> .. 30
Wendy Dunbar O'Flaherty: <i>The Origins of Evil in Hindu Mythology</i> .. 45
Ian Robin: <i>Round Circles</i> .. 38

Marshall Sahlins: <i>The Use and Abuse of Biology</i> .. 23
Armando Schwarz: <i>Man Ray: The Rigour of Imagination</i> .. 33
J. M. Scott: <i>Icebound: Journeys to the Northwest Sea</i> .. 29
Alma and Mary McQueen Simson: <i>I too am here: Selections from the Letters of Jane Welsh Carlyle</i> .. 23
Bradley F. Smith: <i>Reaching Judgment at Nuremberg</i> .. 42
Desmond Stewart: <i>T. E. Lawrence</i> .. 29
Burton Strowd: <i>Home</i> .. 40
Donald E. Sullivan: <i>The Siege of Malta Rediscovered: An Account of Sir Walter Scott's Mediterranean Journey and his Last Novel</i> .. 32
M. W. Thompson: <i>General Pitt-Rivers: Evolution and Archaeology in the Nineteenth Century</i> .. 31
Errol Trakinski: <i>Silence Will Speak: A study of the life of Dengs Fuch Hsiao and his relationship with Karen Blixen</i> .. 21
Collin Tudge: <i>The Famine Business</i> .. 44
Tristan Tyara: <i>Seven Duda Manifestos and Lamentations</i> .. 27
Philip Ward: <i>Imposters and their Imitations</i> .. 33
Clive Wilmer: <i>The Fleeing Place</i> .. 38

FICTION

Juë Bousquet: <i>Le Roi du sel</i> .. 27
Isak Dinesen: <i>The Angelic Avengers. Anecdotes of Denmark. Limerick. Last Tales. Shuluf on the Grass. Winter's Tales.</i> .. 25
Didier Martin: <i>Un garçon en Pair</i> .. 26

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

Sotheby's
100, Strand, London WC2R 2BS
Telephone 01-479 9900

THURSDAY, 19th JANUARY, and following day at 11 am. at Holburn's Rooms

Art Reference Books

Including painting: Mignon Wilkinson and Gray's Persian Miniature Painting, 1933; Foster's Samuel Cooper, limited edition, 1914; Royal Academy of Arts, *Run of Exhibitions Catalogue*, 1760-1948; *Index: Ravenna's Les Esquisses de Peter Bruegel l'Ancien*, Brussels, 1908; *Dalziel and Vagstad's Jean de Jullienne*, 1 vol., Paris, 1929-31; *Dunthorne's Flower and Fruit Botany*, Washington, 1916; *Smith-Lewis's L'oeuvre d'Alfred Sisley*, limited edition, Paris, 1907; *Harrell's Gipsy*, 2 vols., Oxford, 1964; *Silence's British Sporting Prints 1925*, Harrogate and Watlington; *Pysyde's Dessins de Maitre*, limited edition, Basle, 1937; *Williams's Early English Watercolours*, 1952; costume and textiles: *Black and White Album for British Costume*, 2 vols., Berlin 1859-61; *D'Allegre's Les Accessoires*, Paris, 1928; *Journal des Marchands-Tailleurs*, 176 numbers in 4 vols., Paris, 1835-52; *Les Modes Parisiennes Illustrées*, 18 vols., Paris, 1847-72; *Smith and Edmundson's History of English Wallpapers 1925*; works of art: *Bolton's Japanese Art and Architecture*, Oxford, 1911; *Rennell's Illustrations of Mill Work*, 1841; *Wendlingen*, 26 issues, Amsterdam, 1913-3; *Wendlingen's Geschichte der Antiquarischen und Deutschen Reise-Zeitung*, 2 parts in 1 vol., Munich, 1811; *Gesamtkatalog der Wiegendrucke*, Leipzig, 1925-40; *Gravure's Orbis Litterarius*, Berlin, 1908; *Silence's Dictionnaire des Vocabulaires*, 7 vols., Paris, 1911-12; *Architecture: Architectural Publication Society Dictionary*, 11 vols., 1887-92 and n.d.; *Schinkel's Sammlungen Architektonischer Entwürfe*, Berlin 1819-35; *Inventory: Cochin's English Furniture of the 18th Century*, 1 vol., n.d.; *ceramics: O'Hanlon's Le Ceramique Ancienne des Perses*, 2 vols., in 1, Paris, 1924; *Laikins's Seven Facets of Buckingham Palace*, 1907; *Williamson's Book of the Family Rose*, limited edition, 1927; *Index: Buckle's European Glass*, 1926; *Hughes's English, Scottish and Irish Table Glass*, Boston, 1956; and silver: *Beilham's Le Parfait Serviteur*, Paris and Dijon, 1841; *Dean's Catalogue of European Court Swords*, limited edition, New York, 1929.

MONDAY, 16th JANUARY, at 11 am, at New Bond Street

Printed Books

the property of the late Captain M. F. Butler, C. L. Brook, Esq., R. J. Keyte, Esq., and other owners, comprising English and Continental books, of the 16th to the 19th century. Illustrated books and books on science, natural history, works of art, travel and topography.

Catalogue Price 40p

Provincial Booksellers
MONTHLY BOOK FAIR
(Note new address)
Imperial Hotel
Russell Square, London
Monday, January 16, noon to 8 pm
Tuesday January 17, 10 am to 3.30 pm
50 bookellers display for sale a selection from their Antiquarian and Out of Print Stock
Thousands of Fresh Bargains every month

Richard Gilbertson Catalogue 49
Old English Children's Books
Includes books for sale in the Old English Children's Book Collection
Send three 5p stamps
Angel Hill, Lutterworth, Cambridgeshire

THE ROYAL INSTITUTION LIBRARY

CATALOGUE OF 1917-1968
The Royal Institution Library is the largest and most important library in the country. It contains over 100,000 volumes, including many rare and valuable books. The library is open to the public and is a valuable resource for scholars and students alike.

ANTHROPOLOGY

Includes books on the history and development of the human race, from early man to the present day. The collection includes works on physical anthropology, cultural anthropology, and linguistics.

TYPOGRAPHY

Includes books on the art and science of printing, from the early days of the printing press to the modern era of computer typesetting. The collection includes works on the history of the printing press, the design of type, and the techniques of printing.

FOR SALE & WANTED

WANTED: *Illustrations of the life of the late Captain M. F. Butler, C. L. Brook, Esq., R. J. Keyte, Esq., and other owners, comprising English and Continental books, of the 16th to the 19th century. Illustrated books and books on science, natural history, works of art, travel and topography.*

BOOKS & PRINTS

ANTIQUE MAPS: *Send simple for the illustrated map of the late Captain M. F. Butler, C. L. Brook, Esq., R. J. Keyte, Esq., and other owners, comprising English and Continental books, of the 16th to the 19th century. Illustrated books and books on science, natural history, works of art, travel and topography.*

DETECTIVE FICTION LIST

MICHAEL CROPPER BOOKS
18 Shelford Road, London
E10 5JW

COHEN DIVER PRESS: *Includes books on the history and development of the human race, from early man to the present day. The collection includes works on physical anthropology, cultural anthropology, and linguistics.*

BOOKS - IN PREPARATION

Includes books on the history and development of the human race, from early man to the present day. The collection includes works on physical anthropology, cultural anthropology, and linguistics.

DISCUSS AND FOREIGN

Includes books on the history and development of the human race, from early man to the present day. The collection includes works on physical anthropology, cultural anthropology, and linguistics.

MODERN POETRY AND LITERATURE

Includes books on the history and development of the human race, from early man to the present day. The collection includes works on physical anthropology, cultural anthropology, and linguistics.

OBJECTIVE FICTION

Includes books on the history and development of the human race, from early man to the present day. The collection includes works on physical anthropology, cultural anthropology, and linguistics.

REVIEW AND other books in the collection

Includes books on the history and development of the human race, from early man to the present day. The collection includes works on physical anthropology, cultural anthropology, and linguistics.

THE Greenleaf Foundation

Includes books on the history and development of the human race, from early man to the present day. The collection includes works on physical anthropology, cultural anthropology, and linguistics.

EDUCATIONAL

Includes books on the history and development of the human race, from early man to the present day. The collection includes works on physical anthropology, cultural anthropology, and linguistics.

VOICES

Includes books on the history and development of the human race, from early man to the present day. The collection includes works on physical anthropology, cultural anthropology, and linguistics.

ANTHROPOLOGY

Includes books on the history and development of the human race, from early man to the present day. The collection includes works on physical anthropology, cultural anthropology, and linguistics.

TLS

THE TIMES LITERARY SUPPLEMENT

FRIDAY • 20 JANUARY 1978 • No 3,956 • 25p

G. M. Young and Victorian England

'The Shattered Mind'

Sholokhov and the unquiet Don

Poulenc, Janacek, Voices from the past

The disguises of Raymond Chandler

At home with the Thrales

Fiction:
Ian McEwan,
Robert Motherwell; Cityscape;
Louisa May Alcott,
Horowitz at Carnegie Hall



Not, as it might appear, a nurse or even a nun, but a member of a still older profession: "La Joyeuse, Leicester Square Nov. 1910" by Claude Lorrain Fraser, from the catalogue of the Adams Collection of rare manuscripts, letters, autographs and drawings housed at Bryn Mawr College. The collection is a catholic assortment of documents ranging from A. E. Housman's recipe for pickled herring to Churchill's election campaign card of 1906. A book of essays by its compiler, Seymour Adamson, has been published by Sitter House of Little, Paines, and Wrentham, under the title of *The Moving Pageant*; it includes a short introduction to Louis Fraser's revolutionary work in book production, theatre design and advertising.

Chichester Book Fair
Dolphin and Anchor Hotel
Fri., January 20, noon to 8 p.m.
Sat., January 21, 10 to 5 p.m.
Admission 20p
Organized by P.B.F.A., 11, Bolshoi Street, Burnstock, N. Devon, Burnstock 3641
A non profit making Trade Association

COUNTRY AREA HEALTH

ACTIVITY

WATERBURY, HORTON, and other health activities. Includes information on local health services and community events.

NORTHUMBERLAND

COUNTY LIBRARY

Includes information on the Northumberland County Library and its services.

THEATRES

Includes information on local theatres and upcoming performances.

CATALOGUES

Includes information on various catalogues and book lists.

Routledge & Kegan Paul

39 Store Street, London, W.C.1



Speculum Spinozanum

1677-1977

EDITED BY
SIEGFRIED HESSING

This new collection of essays by distinguished philosophers is published as a homage to Baruch de Spinoza on the 300th anniversary of his death. £17.50

Emotion, Thought and Therapy

JEROME NEU

University of California, Santa Cruz
A study of Hume and Spinoza and the relationship of philosophical theories to the emotions of psychological theories of therapy. £6.95

No Souvenirs

Journal 1957-1969

MIRCEA ELIADE

The Times Literary Supplement described the French edition as 'a beautifully constructed novel about himself'. £7.95

Paul Valéry: An Anthology

Selected and Introduced by Jones R. Lauder

paper £3.50

Don Juan, Mescalito and Modern Magic

The Mythology of Inner Space

NEVILL DRURY

Illustrated paper £2.95

An Anthology of I Ching

W. A. SHERRILL and W. K. CHU

A companion volume to both the I Ching and to the authors' previous work, The Astrology of I Ching, the book offers some valuable keys to Chinese culture and philosophy. £7.95

Land and People in Nineteenth-Century Wales

DAVID W. HOWELL University College, Swansea
Studies in Economic History £6.95

Armenians in the Service of the Ottoman Empire

1860-1908

MESROB KRIKORIAN

Preface of the Armenian Church in Austria; paper £3.00

A Study in Conservation

WINSTON BARNETT and CYRIL WINSKELL

A study based on the redevelopment of Whitehaven, a small historic town on the north-west coast of England. It is presented in three parallel texts—English, French and German. Illustrated £5.25, paper £3.75

The Production of Political Television

MICHAEL TRACEY University of Leicester £4.95

Broadcasting in the Netherlands

KES VAN DER HAAG

With Joanna Spilker
Case Studies on Broadcasting Systems, paper £3.50

Justice for Juveniles

The 1969 Children and Young Persons Act: A Case for Reform?

PHILIP PRIESTLEY, DENISE FEARS and ROGER FULLER University of Bristol

Library of Social Work £3.95

Open Prisons

HOWARD JONES and PAUL CORNES

Respectively University College, Cardiff and Employment Services Agency, London
The first full-length study of British Open Prisons. International Library of Social Policy £7.95

Unmet Need

The Case of the Neighbourhood Law Centre

ANTHEA BYLES and PAULINE MORRIS

paper £2.95

The Victorians from the inside

By John Clive

G. M. YOUNG:
Portrait of an Age: Victorian England
Annotated edition by George Kitson Clark
423pp. Oxford University Press.
£16.50.

The first part of G. M. Young's classic *Portrait of an Age* appeared in 1934, in the form of the last chapter of a two-volume collection of essays by various hands on *Victorian England*, edited by himself. His own contribution to these volumes consisted of a panorama of the period from the Reform Act to the death of Palmerston in 1865. Expanded in scope, to take in the rest of the century, *Portrait of an Age* appeared as a separate book in 1936; and, ever since, has held its place as what the late George Kitson Clark justly calls 'an historical essay of unique interest and importance'. There must be few students of the period, amateur as well as professional, who have not been dazzled by its brilliance, amused and instructed by its mixture of playfulness and profundity, and puzzled as well as amazed by its mandarin fluency.

But the actual origin of Young's *Portrait* goes further back and is worth recalling. In the course of the First World War which Young, a former Fellow of All Souls turned career civil servant under Morant at the Board of Education, spent first as Arthur Henderson's private secretary, then in the Ministry of Reconstruction, he set himself 'partly from curiosity and partly for comfort', a series of readings about the struggle with Napoleon and the years of peace and disarray that had followed in the England of a century before. No doubt already true to his own principle that 'in order to understand an age one must go on reading until one can hear the people talking, he was still reading when the war ended and when there appeared Strachey's *Eminent Victorians*, which he later remembered 'harrowing from a friend and handing back with the comment: "We're in for a bad time."

The picture of early Victorian England which he had begun to construct from his own reading was indeed very different from that conveyed in Strachey's mocking and irreverent essays. Much of the English reading public, however, proved all too ready to enjoy, if not to accept, the outlook and attitudes of Strachey and his imitators. Thus, 'in a fit of wrath over what seemed to me a preposterous misreading of the age' Young wrote an essay entitled 'Victorian History' which first appeared (1931) in *Life and Letters* and, the following year, in revised form, in a collection of modern English essays issued by the Oxford University Press as part

of its World's Classics series. It was this essay which was, in fact, the real starting point of *Portrait of an Age*. In it, having sketched the outline of his own periodisation of the age, Young expressed the view that the authors of most Victorian histories lacked 'les grandes entrées': 'they are writing, at the best from the minutiae of the past, at the worst from the servants' hall. Mr Strachey has much to maintain for. (Could this help to explain the enormous popularity of his book?) "Servants talk about the age," says Young in the title page of his book: "Gentlemen discuss things." Thus *Portrait of an Age* came to serve, in a polemical as well as a scholarly purpose: to apply sympathetic insight into the historical significance of the Victorian age as a counterweight to fashionable railway and emotional antipathy. The polemical note, though less suddenly sounded than in Young's early essays, can still be heard in the later and more finished work; as in Young's comment to the effect that "much misrepresents about the Victorians" is displayed French Government that prosecuted *Madame Bovary* in the *oeuvre* of the *oeuvre*. In the concluding tone of exasperation: "I read constantly that the Victorians did this and the Victorians believed that; and if they had all lived within the sound of the town-crier's bell, and at all times behaved and thought, and worshipped with the discipline and unanimity of a city state on a holy day."

Young's own difficulty was to find anything—besides Representative Institutions and the Family—on which the Victorians agreed; any assumption which was not of some time or other merely challenged. There was, for Young, something strange about the fact that 'Victory' should, by the accident of a youthful occasion and a long reign, have been chosen to give his name and age, to impose an illusory show of continuity and uniformity on a tract of time where men and manners, science and philosophy, the fabric of life and its directing ideas, changed more swiftly perhaps, and more profoundly, than they have ever changed in an age not shattered by a political or religious upheaval. And if we ask, as I have done, why it has retained its power and its readability, the answer is largely to be found in the manner in which Young was able both to identify the nature of these changes and to write about them in such a way that the reader seems to become an actual participant in the flux of ideas and institutions which constitutes the process of history. Like his idol Gibbon, Young was not afflicted with false modesty, and he was quite right when he noted, some years after it had

appeared, that 'my *Portrait of an Age* differs from most other books on that oceanic theme in that it was written wholly from the inside'.

After all, born in 1883, the year in 1931, Young had still been a boy's face "half eagle, half lion" had been taken during the strikes of 1921 to see the *Portrait of an Age* after each with a view to catching a glimpse of the author's face. Young's *Portrait of an Age* is a book which has been read and re-read by generations of students of the Victorian age, and it is a book which has been read and re-read by generations of students of the Victorian age, and it is a book which has been read and re-read by generations of students of the Victorian age.

His own portrait of Victorian England is really a triptych. Its first panel depicts the 1830s and 1840s, still part of the past-Waterloo generation, a period full of tensions and dislocations due to rapid increase of population and to social and economic crises resulting in part from industrialization. It was a period marked by constant threats of subversion and, possibly, revolution. In the face of this danger from below, Evangelical and Utilitarian attitudes worked hand in hand to supply for both bourgeoisie and clergy a creed of duty, self-restraint, and respectability. The Reform Act of 1832 was meant to fortify the state by uniting the bulk of the respectable classes to the franchise. Philanthropy, too, was intended to some extent to act as a means of social control. It helped to lessen the shock of bad times, but private endeavour proved to be insufficient. The state had to intervene, and, thanks in large part to the Benthamites, it increasingly did; whether through centralized inspection, health and education codes, or factory acts to control hours of labour. Indeed, Young sees the Factory Act of 1847 rather than the repeal of the Corn Laws during the previous year as the crucial turning

point. The cataclysm of 1830 proved to have been the beginning of a slow evolution, by which, while an aristocratic fabric was quickly permeated with Radical ideas, keeping in mind W. L. Burgh's marvellous *The Age of Equilibrium*, may feel that there existed more tensions than Young allows for in this period. Others may fault him for not sufficiently concentrating on the working-class view of things or on underrating the more positive aspects of the late Victorian decades. Young explicitly called his *Portrait of an Age* a personal note, and would have been the first to recognize the legitimacy of other angles of vision, though he might not have agreed with them.

What does need saying is how difficult it is to do even partial justice to the richness of Young's texture in a brief and necessarily inadequate summary. So much has been written about the period since his book was first published that we now accept as commonplace the ideas and suggestions that were very far from routine forty years ago. Young's emphasis on the importance of the family and the role of women in the Victorian age; his insistence that the major currents of the time needed to be seen within a European context; his stress on the continuing strength of the aristocracy, the vital role of the private MP, the significance of the contrast between Manchester and Birmingham; above all, perhaps, his awareness of the fact that many of the really heroic figures of the time were unnamed civil servants and administrators—men like Leonard Horner, Southwood Smith, Tremelieere, Simon, and Kay-Shuttleworth—all these things we take for granted today, in great part because a good deal of subsequent work has proceeded along lines first pioneered by Young. Not to mention some of his incidental insights, usually to be found in his Gibbonian footnotes, e.g. his suggestion that it was physiology that helped to keep the idea of personality alive under the steamroller of respectability, or that the first "Old man", so-called, turns out, unexpectedly, to have attended Rugby.

To identify and in chronicle major elements of change in the period as complex as the Victorian age is hard enough. What is even harder is to accomplish this in such a way that the reader is enabled to observe the changes that are taking place from at least three vantage points: that of the historian writing about them, several generations after they took place; that of the generation that came before; and that of a contemporary living at the time

envisaged, and on which in turn they fed". It hardly needs saying that this is not the only way to look at nineteenth-century England. Some, keeping in mind W. L. Burgh's marvellous *The Age of Equilibrium*, may feel that there existed more tensions than Young allows for in this period. Others may fault him for not sufficiently concentrating on the working-class view of things or on underrating the more positive aspects of the late Victorian decades. Young explicitly called his *Portrait of an Age* a personal note, and would have been the first to recognize the legitimacy of other angles of vision, though he might not have agreed with them.

What does need saying is how difficult it is to do even partial justice to the richness of Young's texture in a brief and necessarily inadequate summary. So much has been written about the period since his book was first published that we now accept as commonplace the ideas and suggestions that were very far from routine forty years ago. Young's emphasis on the importance of the family and the role of women in the Victorian age; his insistence that the major currents of the time needed to be seen within a European context; his stress on the continuing strength of the aristocracy, the vital role of the private MP, the significance of the contrast between Manchester and Birmingham; above all, perhaps, his awareness of the fact that many of the really heroic figures of the time were unnamed civil servants and administrators—men like Leonard Horner, Southwood Smith, Tremelieere, Simon, and Kay-Shuttleworth—all these things we take for granted today, in great part because a good deal of subsequent work has proceeded along lines first pioneered by Young. Not to mention some of his incidental insights, usually to be found in his Gibbonian footnotes, e.g. his suggestion that it was physiology that helped to keep the idea of personality alive under the steamroller of respectability, or that the first "Old man", so-called, turns out, unexpectedly, to have attended Rugby.

To identify and in chronicle major elements of change in the period as complex as the Victorian age is hard enough. What is even harder is to accomplish this in such a way that the reader is enabled to observe the changes that are taking place from at least three vantage points: that of the historian writing about them, several generations after they took place; that of the generation that came before; and that of a contemporary living at the time

these changes actually made themselves felt. To have carried off this feat successfully is, in my mind, G. M. Young's real triumph. His very first sentence — "A boy born in 1810, in time to have seen the rejoicings after Waterloo and the cannon-boats carrying the wounded to hospital, to remember the crowds cheering for Queen Caroline, and to have felt that the light had gone out of the world when Byron died, entered manhood with the ground rocking under his foot as it had rocked in 1789" — deftly manages to place the reader into the midst of time passing; and, from then on, he remains caught up in the dilemmas and uncertainties of the Victorians, always under the firm guidance of an author who, of course, knows very well how he wants it all to come out, but who, by skilful elision-of-hand, creates the illusion of uncertainty about what comes next, one of the real secrets of his historical narrative at its best.

I think of no other piece of historical writing in which the contingent, the possible, the conditional aspects of those changes of mood and atmosphere which, according to Young, underlie all other changes, have been better conveyed. Young's manipulation of tones and question-marks is never less than masterly. "In the sixties even well-disposed men might wonder anxiously whether the Church was still the bulwark it had once been," he writes. "Poetry and history, heroic figures of the time were unnamed civil servants and administrators—men like Leonard Horner, Southwood Smith, Tremelieere, Simon, and Kay-Shuttleworth—all these things we take for granted today, in great part because a good deal of subsequent work has proceeded along lines first pioneered by Young. Not to mention some of his incidental insights, usually to be found in his Gibbonian footnotes, e.g. his suggestion that it was physiology that helped to keep the idea of personality alive under the steamroller of respectability, or that the first "Old man", so-called, turns out, unexpectedly, to have attended Rugby."

Young's preoccupation with the "ifs" of Victorian history and his clever use of certain phrases—"first utterances", "tidal surge", "chill in the air", "taut in the neck", "creeping in the night"—are just a few examples—contribute to the vividness and immediacy with which he is able to depict changes and transformations. So does the way in which he continually switches the angle of vision from himself to old people he knows remembering the past, to contemporaries looking backwards and forwards, and then back to himself again. In his early essay on

Victorian history, Young recommended to students that a study of the methods used by the great historians might do more for them than five years in the Public Record Office. Those heeding his advice might well make *Portrait of an Age* a part of their course of reading.

If they do so, they will find it a much easier task than it is below, thanks to Kitson Clark, his two chief assistants D. R. Fisher and J. M. Collinge (both of whom, along with R. Robinson, saw the present edition through the press), and no less than thirty-five other experts on the Victorian period who helped to track down almost all of Young's references and allusions. Young's own footnotes are amusing and informative, but they neither refer to his sources nor identify quotations and allusions. This omission has challenged and exasperated two generations of readers. As far as Kitson Clark himself was concerned, this annotated edition originated as "a game to be pursued by myself and my friends in the intervals of what seemed to be more important work". The desirability of publishing the results was, it appears, first brought home to him when he found that he and other university teachers of nineteenth-century English history had trouble in getting young men and women to read *Portrait of an Age*. This reluctance, Kitson Clark felt, had something to do with the feeling on the part of those students that Young's failure to supply references and full quotations was intended as a mark of superiority on the part of the author: "This was no doubt unfair on Young, but if this was what was thought, it seemed possible that to publish as many references as could be identified might restore the essay's usefulness, as it would also be of use as a starting point for research."

And so Kitson Clark set to work in earnest. He himself was, of course, one of the most knowledgeable students of Victorian history of his time; and it is perhaps the greatest tribute *Portrait of an Age* has received that this distinguished scholar spent what turned out to be the last years of his life (he died in 1975) in tracking down Young's references. The phrase *veritas cadit*, which forms part of his epitaph in the autograph of Trinity College, Cambridge, is indeed an appropriate commemoration of such an unselfish activity which, for all the pleasures of the chase, must often have proved laborious and sometimes frustrating.

The edition we now have begins with an avocative biographical memoir of Young by Sir George

E. M. Forster's India

G. K. Das

Foreword by John Beer

The author draws on the whole of Forster's work, including letters and diaries, to examine the novelist's image of the politics, the changing social scene and the more permanent aspects of India. £8.95

Spain in the Middle Ages: From Frontier to Empire, 1000-1500

Angus MacKay

New Studies in Medieval History
Clarifies the medieval history of Spain by looking at how the existence of the frontier and the task of reconquest shaped a distinctive way of life in the Christian kingdoms of Spain. £8.95/£3.95

Introduction to the Social Services

Third edition

William E. Baugh

A brief introductory survey of the social services in the UK, in which their development, present organisation and special problems are examined. Each of the main services is studied in depth, with ample questions and chapter-end summaries. £1.95 paperback

All prices quoted are UK prices. For further information on any of these titles, please write to Rosemary David (TLS), The Macmillan Press, Little Essex Street, London WC2R 3LP.

Thomas Hardy After Fifty Years

Edited by Lance St J. Butler

A collection of essays by well known critics, mostly original, which approach both the novels and the poems of Hardy in a variety of ways to help identify what in his works is important for us today. £7.95

The BBC: Public Institution and Private World

Tom Burns

Edinburgh Studies in Sociology
... one of the most important documents ever to be published about the Corporation. — Lord Annan, *Times Literary Supplement*.
... a more than useful companion volume to the BBC's own house history. — Anthony Howard, *New Statesman*. £8.95

The Soviet Union Since The Fall Of Khrushchev

Second edition

Edited by Archie Brown and Michael Kaser

The book constitutes a well-planned, well-edited and much needed account of the main public features of the Soviet Union and Soviet policies today. A book which should be valuable to a wide public. — Sir Duncan Wilson, *Rotund Table*. £10.00/£4.95

All prices quoted are UK prices. For further information on any of these titles, please write to Rosemary David (TLS), The Macmillan Press, Little Essex Street, London WC2R 3LP.

Anthony Trollope: The Artist in Hiding

R. C. Terry

The myths surrounding Trollope's life, reputation and fictional ethic are dispelled in this study of his genius, which reveals the serious novelist behind the mask of the fox-hunting man and the scribbling civil servant. £8.95, illustrated

Mussolini as Empire-BUILDER: Europe and Africa 1932-36

Esmond M. Robertson

The Making of the Twentieth Century Series
This study of the complicated manoeuvres in Mussolini's European and African policies examines the much-debated question of whether the Duce was a systematic planner of power-politics or merely a sawdust Caesar. £6.95/£2.95

Terrorism and the Liberal State

Paul Wilkinson

The problem of terrorism seems unlikely to disappear and the issues it raises will increasingly dominate our thinking about our society. This book is the first to take a hard, practical look at the very real dilemmas that will face us all in the future, and some possible solutions to them. £7.95/£2.95

Motes

One day stiff death will take us all,
I suddenly think, as you clutch a child;
As now, the sun will move across the wall,
Where martins flutter as they build:

And your familiar hip and thigh
Round which my arm goes warmly now
Will then be dislodged in the sky,
And we the specks of soot inside the snow.

Nothing of me but poppy's scrawled and left,
Some grey dust in a box, some relic clothes;
And even Kate, gone substanceless, shall drift
Into thin air, be drawn in others' breaths.

This rich roomful of whom we are—
Endearing talk, ironic eye,
The child's quick shoking of her hair,
The bustling dance of personality—

A pausing vacuum. And yet in time
A molecule of two of you, and me,
And her, inanimate, as mist or grime,
May smutch the same spot, once in eternity.

David Holbrook

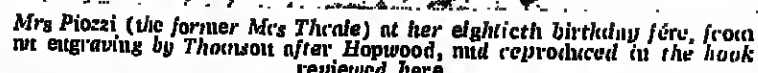
By James Sutherland

Ten years earlier Mrs. Thrale had begun to keep the journals which Mary Hyde has now edited for the first time, and which forms part of a valuable collection of Johnsonian papers in the Bodleian. These include, Donald Hyde, and, under the title of a manuscript volume of 167 pages, running from September 1776 to December 31, 1778, Mrs. Thrale's edition of the "Children's Book," later amended and enlarged with the additional words "or rather Family Book." It had been begun by James Clifton, and used by Mary Thrale, and it has its fine biography, *Horatio Clifton* (1941), but his quotation from it only served to whet our appetite for the first text. Mrs. Hyde points out that the second text was not entered until the second year of the Thrales' first child, and suggests that again, Johnson may have

Mr. Thrale's detailed accounts of what her children had been taught every year give us a rather sobering insight into eighteenth-century education. At three Harry "can say the names and number of the Muses, knows the names of the Gods by their Attributes and the names of the Names and Offices; Likewise the names of the three Fates, three Rivers, four infernal Powers." If Harry, who was to be a man by the age of five, could do this, I would no doubt have been able to know to the grave with this knowledge to the grave with this though Mr Thrale might well have wondered what use it would all be in the afterworld. At five years of age Harry was "making progress in Latin, and could read the whole well enough to be pleased with." Pilgrims' Progress—and dear

By Filippo Donini

Barsani had come to London to escape persecution by the Venetian government, who had been set on him by a powerful priest offended by one of his savage pamphlets. England was for him the haven of freedom. "It does not matter, here, whether you are a Christian, a Jew or a Muslim, because here they do not have any religion."



loves a dismal Story in the Newspapers". As he grew older it became clear that he was something of a wit (mainly in the form of atrocious schoolboy puns), and there was never any doubt about the genuineness of his heart. And then, hospitably, in his eighteenth-century physicians' (and saw rate) he suddenly fell ill, and died within twenty-four hours.

The loss of this promising son and heir was catastrophic to Thrall and his wife. Five precognitions later, Mrs Thrall's hopes were raised again by the birth of another son, but although Ralph, "with a hooley Colour in his Cheeks, and promises mighty well indeed", he turned out to be feeble-minded. Mrs Thrall had noticed that he made no effort to walk, and came as a terrible shock when Ralph was three years old, distinguished yourself who told her bluntly: "This Boy is in a State of Feeblity, either by Accident or

more probably from Birth . . . for his eyes have not the Look of one who has been sick or well. Little Ralph, however, solved his parents' problem by dying three months later.

To set against these calamities Mrs Thrale had a few consolations, notably, and uglier still her expectations, for her sixth child Susannah was born. This infant, however, in her manner, was the ugly duckling of the Thrale family. Having already lost two children Mrs Thrale had no hopes for this one, which she reformed to ruefully see "a miniature of her mother, with a head and face over; her colour like a red hot iron; pale painted Well grown dirty." The other children called her "little crab," and her parents nicknamed her "Gilly, from a Gillooter, the theatre word signifying an Owl."

On Susannah's third birthday Mrs Thrale confessed to her friends that she never had a child she loved more than person so despicable.

In editing the Faculty Book, Hyde has reproduced the spelling and punctuation of the manuscript but she has given us much more than a simple citation: *The Third of Stranmillis Park* is a narrative of the married life of the Thoms. This narrative "surrounds" and puts it in the Faculty Book, which therefore printed and arranged separately, but given to us piecemeal, along with Mrs. Hyde's commentary. Most of the essay editorial commentary therefore appears in the narrative, though some additional information is relegated to footnotes. If this

more probably from Birth . . . for his eyes have not the Look of one who has been sick or well. Little Ralph, however, solved his parents' problem by dying three months later.

To set against these calamities Mrs Thrale had a few consolations, notably, and uglier still her expectations, for her sixth child Susannah was born. This infant, however, in her manner, was the ugly duckling of the Thrale family. Having already lost two children Mrs Thrale had no hopes for this one, which she reformed to ruefully see "a miniature of her mother, with a head and face over; her colour like a red hot iron; pale painted Well grown dirty." The other children called her "little crab," and her parents nicknamed her "Gilly, from a Gillooter, the theatre word signifying an Owl."

On Susannah's third birthday Mrs Thrale confessed to her friends that she never had a child she loved more than person so despicable.

in old procedure, it can only
 sold that it works beautifully.
 result is a volume that is the
 absorbing and always interest-
 ing. The total alternative
 have been in the manuscript
 the manuscript in one contin-
 sequence, but this would have
 pduced a volume in which the
 notes took over from the text;
 would have left a far fainter
 impression. Mrs. Lytle has be-
 able to make this a volume of
 vich mark and precision, and
 is a total absence of pedantry;
 thus at her command the whole
 range of Johnsonian and Thra-
 le scholarship, and where spe-
 knowledge is required in dis-
 cussing other matters, she has
 at hand the services of the
 leading experts. She carries on
 story with the later life of
 Thrale, her marriage to Gar-
 Pizzol, and the subsequent
 of her children. For full mes-
 she hooks is generously and
 helpfully.

By Michael Scammell

Mikhail Sholokhov published the first part of *The Quiet Don* in 1928 to instant and universal acclaim. Nothing like it for sheer sweep of narrative, psychological penetration, descriptive power, or emotional impact had appeared since the Revolution, and its young author was hailed as a new literary genius. But almost at once this fame was tainted with ugly rumours. Where did he get his knowledge of the events of the First World War, which had taken place while he was still a mere child? (Sholokhov was born in 1905.) How could he have known so much about the Cossack campaigns of the Civil War, when he was just a teenager? How was it that the author of a downy and naturalistic novel could so suddenly turn into a mature novelist with profound insight into the human mind and heart? And above all, why was he so unprecedently sympathetic to the "other side" of the war, the more oppressed, when so many other writers to confirm the myth of Bolshevik and Communist superiority to the "bourgeoisie" had been so ready to whip up the war? Sholokhov, whispered the rumour-mongers, had appropriated the manuscript of a now deceased White officer and had simply polished and reworked it. So perceptive were these rumours that in 1930 the RAPP (the Russian Association of Proletarian Writers) called on Sholokhov to look into them; it judiciously rejected the charges as an attempt by "bourgeois elements" to slander a proletarian writer.

There the matter rested for the best part of half a century. Sholokhov went on to publish three more parts of *The Quiet Don*, the last one in 1940, when queues of people waited all night for a copy. He went on to write two more novels. In 1930 he joined the Party. In 1932 he published the first part of a novel on collectivization, *Virgin Soil Upturned*, and apart from one narrow squeak at night for a copy, it was widely and unapologetically read by Stolin to avoid arrest, led a life of unimpeachable orthodoxy. In 1950 he published the second and final part of *Virgin Soil Upturned*, and by now had become too important to the Soviet Union to be in the Academy, the recipient of innumerable medals and awards and a welcome guest at the Kremlin. In other words, the great paragon of Soviet literature had taken his position, and in that of Gorky in the 1930s. The final accolade came with the award of the Nobel Prize for Literature in 1954, in which special mention was made of *The Quiet Don* as Sholokhov's principal achievement.

All, it seemed, was well with the Soviet laureate, and in 1974 elaborate preparations were set in hand for a nationwide celebration. Sholokhov's seventieth birthday, due the following year. But then, inexplicably, the rumours came creeping back again, and this time in a more sinister form. In 1975, the Soviet Alexander Solzhenitsyn, newly ex-pelled from the Soviet Union, published in Paris a detailed rebuttal of Sholokhov's authorship of *The Quiet Don* by an anonymous and now dead Russian scholar whom he identified as "X" (see *TIS*, October 4, 1974, for Solzhenitsyn's preface to the book).

In his study, "The Current 'The Silver Dove': Riddle of the Novel," "D" carried out a detailed analysis of the text of the novel as concluded that it had been written by two authors. Sholokhov, he argued, had indeed come into the possession of an already existing but incomplete novel by someone else, which he had then proceeded to rework and finish. But so inferior was Sholokhov's talent to that of the original author that he was unable to be able to distinguish between the two layers of the text on the basis of style and language alone. And named the original author as Fyodor Kryukov, a relatively obscure Don Cossack writer who had joined the

"D's" and Solzhentzsyn's allegations, while creating something of a sensation in the West, were not the less greeted with scepticism and incredulity. Western and even Russian émigré scholars saw few grounds for digging up those old rumours (Soviet scholars were prevented from even acknowledging them) and the coup de grâce appeared to be given by the "discovery" of the Russian Emolov of Princeton University. In a thoroughly researched and masterly article in the *Slavic and East European Journal* (Vol 18, No 3, 1974) Emolov exposed a mass of inconsistencies, errors and misunderstandings in D's "analysis" and convincingly demolished his case.

Or so it would seem. But in June 1975, when the Sholokhov carnival was already under way, there appeared in Paris another book raising the same problem again, and in remarkably similar terms to those of "D". The book in question, put a credit to "Le Don paisible", was a translation of a *smuzhnyy* manuscript by Roy Medvedev entitled "Riddles of Sholokhov's Creative Biography" which had been circulating since the beginning of the year. And it is that work, revised and supplemented by the author's early associates to it, that has now been translated into English.

Madvedev is clearly a more competent and formidable scholar than "D" though evidently inferior to the latter in matters of literary taste and discrimination, and in the handling of the material. Apart from rehearsing the facts of Sholokhov's biography and adding a number of significant new details (to, that we still don't know whether or not the boy who was that his father-in-law, P. Gromelysky, had been at Kryukov's side when he died, that Kryukov's name was first mentioned in this connection in 1937), Madvedev's account is flooded of rumours of plagiarism, began to circulate (in Russia). Madvedev's basic method is to assemble a "portrait" of the subject in the form of a book based on a detailed analysis of the book's contents. Altogether he isolates about fifty distinguishing features which, he maintains, must be sought in the author, and summarizes them as follows:

These are, above all, a love for the Cossack people and a feeling of inseparable attachment to them "in sickness and in health," a hostility towards "outsiders," rich and poor, an encyclopaedic knowledge of the Cossacks' realisable ardour and an exceptionally good literary education, undoubted personal participation in the events described, a celebratory attitude to Cossack farm work, a sympathy for the political outlook of the Cossack farmer and for the idea of Cossack self-government, a humanism, embracing all men and all the government of the world, a belief in the true lives of real people and any form of dogmatic ideology.

[illegible]

Sholokhov's schooling was rudimentary, having been broken off according to Sholokhov's own account when he was in the fourth form. Sholokhov's early education was certainly inadequate, and not without talent, but gave not the slightest sign of promising the mature power of *The Quiet Don*. Even more damaging is the fact that Sholokhov has written virtually nothing of worth since. *Virgin Soil Upturned*, except for isolated passages in part one, is incomparably inferior to *The Quiet Don*. Moreover, why did it take twenty-eight years to complete the

second perspective? How is it that Shcheglov's descriptions of events he never saw or experienced (i.e., campaigns, battles and meetings during the First World War and Civil War) are indisputably more powerful and convincing than his descriptions of events he witnessed (e.g., the collectivization of the Cossacks)? Why in the thirty-seven years since the publication of part four of *The Quiet Don* has there been no discussion of the impact of such short stories and fragments of unfinished novel, and why has he not been able to write anything interesting about the Second World War, or, as some suggest, is life too bitter to subject to such a dogmatic, blinkered rectorial (and Medvedev quotes dozens of speeches and articles to prove it) handling? He embraced the fair-minded humanism of the 1920s, but he was not the author of *The Quiet Don*.

Turnbull to Kryukov, Medvedev finds quite a different story. Kryukov was a deeply patriotic Don Cossack. He was in the prime of life during the First World War and Civil War, he took an active part in the White campaign and he was at the time of the lunar councils of the White Cossack leadership. In his other works he expresses deep sympathy for the Cossack farmers and Cossack way of life and he is keenly sensitive to the beauties of the natural world. Medvedev says that Medvedev, Kryukov is undoubtedly the most likely candidate for that role of original author, or "co-author" of *The Quiet Don*—but, he adds cautiously, "there is no 100 per cent correspondence and it is therefore difficult to arrive at any definite conclusions".

Medvedev's caution would appear to be well advised, for after the appearance of the French translation of his book, Professor Ermolov returned to the fray with yet another review. In the *SEK* of 1957, he wrote that "in the light of the preceding Medvedev's superiority to "D" as an analyst and impartial researcher, Ermolov proclaimed himself to be no more convinced by him than by "D's" book. In the first place, he said, the differences between Sholokhov's early stories and *The Quiet Don* were not as great as Medvedev maintained, while Sholokhov's admitted decline afterwards could be regarded "as a case of inevitable deterioration of a great talent in the service of a great but not very happy cause" for Khrushchev. Medvedev had made a number of errors in tracing his biography and had given undue weight to those features that supported the authorship theory, while minimizing those that pointed against it. Furthermore, there were many other differences between Sholokov's known views, as expressed in his other writings, and the views of the author of *The Quiet Don* that there were resemblances. And finally, *The Quiet Don* was too unpolished and too riddled with grammatical mistakes to be the work of a well-educated and painstaking author like Khrushchev.

In many ways it was an impressive performance and Ermolov appeared to clinch the argument with two indubitable hammer blows. In the first place, Medvedev had had no access to important historical sources and, in the second, he could never be able to arrive at a just assessment of Khrushchev's role in the White Russian movements and his whereabouts at moments crucial to the development of the revolution. Ermolov had just had advance news of a computer study carried out on the works of Sholokhov and Kryukov and comparing them with selections from *The Quiet Don*, and this he showed to Ermolov. The study showed that Sholokhov and Kryukov were

Unlike "D," who had died before finishing his book, Medvedev couldn't answer back. Medvedev was shown Ermolov's reviews and replied to them earlier this year (*SEJ*, Volume 21, No. 1, 1977). On the question of the émigré sources, he conceded his disability, but felt that this was made up for in many ways by his access to Soviet sources that were inaccessible to Ermolov. In this reply, Medvedev said of himself, "I suggested such a study in his book (though Medvedev didn't mention this in his reply to Ermolov), but to be of any use, I had to be a differential student." Instead of taking passages from *The Quiet Don* at random to

clamped with other works by Sholokhov and Kryukov, it would have to distinguish between those parts that were alleged by critics to be written by the one and those alleged to be by the other. In order to do this, it would have to pull out only passages that had been written by Sholokhov, but if that case it would say nothing about the parts written by Kryukov. It would also have to make a selection of how much reviling and editing Sholokhov might have done on the book, or added to it. No one was saying that he had worked on the book, or added to it. The role of the publisher in that of poetic translator, who works with a literal *istoričeskii* translation to produce his final text. If that was the case, no one could quarrel by programming to detect it.

expected to answer questions about his own competence, but now a few more preliminary results came last year in the Copenhagen academic journal, *Scando-Slavica*, Volume 24, Number 1. The journal, edited by Norwegian scholars examined works by Sholokhov and Kryukov and compared them with extracts from *The Quiet Don*. Professor Gelskjetas, the team's spokesman, said that the two authors had about fifteen most common parts of speech combinations appeared in 49.4 per cent of the sentences in Sholokhov's other works and in 45.6 per cent of those in Kryukov's. The percentage figures for Kryukov was 40.8 per cent. Professor Kjetsas emphasized that this was only a pilot study and that it did not necessarily mean that Sholokhov had not come into possession of the language of his countryman Kryukov, but nevertheless the theory of co-authorship had been dealt a serious blow. "The language seems to reveal that Sholokhov has his own work in this area and does not have the charge of plagiarism null and void,"

19 January titles
James II
MAURICE ASHLEY
 A reappraisal of James the first, Maurice Ashley nonregrets the ageing exile absorbed in gullies was a bigot whose sole aim was Church throughout his dominions. French monarchy.
 16pp plates and 3 maps.
The Language of Mo
GARETH LLOYD EVANS
 A study of British and American examines the unique way in which Dremethia language is considered particularly in the employment effects which produce an extr Evening's University Library

Now in its fourth edition in the

Schumann
JOAN CHISSELL

Extensively revised with new material, this book covers the nature of his final breakdown, his decision of the "Clergy" to publish, originally in 1904, his music, examples and app plans.

Treat Yourself to Se
A Guide for Good Lov
PAUL BROWN & CAROLY

Published in association with the Council this is the first self-help book in the series.

in Entertainment: 11/1000

February issue
Now re-issued

Yorkshire Cottage
ELLA PONTRACT : Drawn
A best-seller in 1942, this is a
of an abandoned and neglected

Psychotherapy : A P
D. J. SMALL
A stimulating review of the
which many of the conventional
challenged.

Kjetsaas is the most weighty evidence in the case. In his review of Sholokhov's authorship, and in his concluding remarks, he has correctly points out, the obvious proof to the contrary must lie with the prosecution. Nevertheless, Kjetsaas is not quite as convincing as he is at first appears. In the first place, his preliminary summary of the historical past and the present heavily biased in favour of Sholokhov. Second, he puts undue weight on an absurd comparison between Sholokhov and Thomas Mann and Dickens (as indeed did John Snow in an article published in the *Chicago Tribune* in 1937). The *Literturarygazeta* for May 1937 states as if the vast and brilliant Dickens oeuvre after *Pickwick* could be compared with one broken-backed novel and a handful of miserable fragments (or for that matter the oeuvre of a mediocre writer) in the mature tragedy of *The Quiet Don*. Third, and most important, Kjetsaas has not performed the different study called for by Medvedev. On the contrary, one of his key words for comparison with *The Quiet Don* is *Anna Karenina* and the last and best volume of *The Virgin and the Upstart*, while many sceptics also consider to be paralleled by another hand.

It remains to be seen whether Medvedev will make of this new evidence. Presumably he will wish to know more about the terms of the computer study and the particular passages that were selected for examination. And then there arises the vexed question of how exactly you define plagiarism. Does it only refer to direct copying, or does it extend to the purloining of ideas? The published article, I think, is fine, even if your rewrite all the sentences yourself and put them in different words? Medvedev, it seems to me, with the help of the published article, will doubt his investigations to continue. And until Sholokhov himself breaks his enigmatic silence and speaks out of the innumerable facts of his life, the published article will observe and scholars, Medvedev's book will remain as the most plausible explanation of how this mysterious figure achieved such extraordinary success and lived and died so equally swiftly into hopelessness and mediocrity.

James II

MAURICE ASHLEY
A reappraisal of James the man as much as of James the king. Maurice Ashley portrays the young and brilliant officer with the ageing battle scars in gull. He questions the ideas that James was a man whose sole aim was to re-establish the Roman Catholic through out his dominions and that he was a slave of the French monarchy.

1600 plates and 3 maps. 27.50

GARETH LLOYD EVANS

A study of British and American drama in the twentieth century which examines the unique way in which the true playwright uses words. Dramatic language is considered not only for its literary form but particularly in its employment of pauses, stage directions and other effects which produce an extra dimension in theatre.

Everyman's University Library £6.60 hardback £3.80 paperback

Now in its fourth edition in the **Master Musicians** series

JOAN CHISSELL
Extensively revised with new information on Schumann's life and on the nature of his final breakdown, Joan Chissell has also developed her discussion of the "Clara" theme and reappraised some of the later works originally studied only from the scores.

Treat Yourself to Sex

A Guide for Good Loving

DALE BROWN & CAROLYN FAULDER

Counsell this is the first self-help sex therapy guide to be published in Britain. £4.95

Now re-issued
Wendell Cottage

A best-seller in 1942, this is a delightful description of the renovation.

of an abandoned and neglected dwelling in the Yorkshire Dales. £5.95

D. J. SMAIL

A stimulating review of the contemporary scene in psychotherapy in which many of the conventional approaches to the discipline are challenged. £5.95

DEPT

Somewhere

Walking down Madison, I suddenly stopped. Stared
Down at the filthy, phthisic, long-united fingers on

My sleeve. Then, at the face, looked:
Dry and dry-wrinkled, cow-patty of age, the eyes,

Not quite lustreless, set therein. "Aint money"—the words
Heaved up from deep and green-dark corridors of phlegm,

"Not money, but astin. Ne'er ast no money yit."
So I took my hand out of my pocket. "Just one thing—

What time you got? That's all. Got business
In Stamford. Important." And patted

The rag of a coat into parliamentary decorum,
To be worthy of the occasion.

"Eleven", I said, "and Grand Central two blocks down."
"I got a watch", he said, producing same. "It's gold.

Just gets cranky." I saw the watch, saw
Him, heard him. "My Daddy give it me" he said,

"For graduation long back." Was gone. Somewhere.
Somewhere to go. Important. Patted coat. I shut

My eyes. Stood. Got bumped by homeless debris—
Human, no doubt, to stretch a point—seeing

Post inner dark, as down a cardboard tube of Time,
The twelve-year-old, far off, the tams shoes, legs scratched,

Saw dusk of woods, heave of mossed stone, the .22.
In eyes, felt moisture. I blinked, rested

In the prismatic explosion of soundless light. Thought:
He was going somewhere in joy—that boy.

Who is that boy? I do not know.
I thought, for a moment, I knew, but know only that

Somewhere, far off, is somewhere.

Robert Penn Warren

Public Vices, Private Benefits

Pregnancy goes about frankly and freely, indeed with
pride, while coitus hides itself away like a criminal.
SCHOPENHAUER

In midnight woods, round corners, and in bed
In former days men took the maidenhead
Or slaved the matron. Here's a finer age
When public copulation's off the rage,
In common speechless the two-backed beast
Tickles the fancy, decorates the feast.

Then, too, the woman who grew ripe and round,
Displayed her shape and firmly trod the ground.
Was thought a pleasure to the public eye,
An antidote to humn misery,
An ark of modesty, a house of bread:
To warm the living and console the dead.

Now as we watch the climax of the f***
We scratch our doxies or bemoan our luck.
All think that if by some strange accident
An egg is waiting in the seed is spent
This consequence is void—no need to blush,
For we can poison, inoculate or crush
The frail butterfly, lest he block the way
Of the night's folly or business of the day.

All's relative in this, I hear one coo:
What comes from the good God, what from the Devil,
Which is the murderer and which the victim,
Which is the gull and which the one who tricked him—
These are large matters for the Commonwealth
To be remitted to the priests of health,
Grubs doctors of the low, and fancy preachers
With fancy sentiments and foxy features.

Prince, patron, reader, husband, wife, or friend,
Look to the horrid moans, the bitter end,
You kill a fetus as you kill a cold.
(For, my dear man, it's less than three months old.)
Then throw it out as garbage or (more prudent)
Give it to some ivy-stained student
With buoyant and amorous mind,
Murderous to save and cruel to be kind.
But recollect before you're quite undone
The life you squander is the life you own.

J. M. Cameron

Remembering Iowa

FOR KEITH VAUGHAN, R.I.P.

Learning of your suicide,
The customary calm of your ending
In that methodical way
The remorseless advance of the enemy
You could not stop gaiting on you.

I look up
At your paintings of Iowa,
Color Rapids, Des Moines, Omaha,
Remembering my own journeys
Through that unpopulated landscape
West of Chicago—unpopulated
Because she wasn't with me—my notes

So similar in those scratched
In the margins of your drawings,
Indelible as if it was them
I travelled through
Not the real thing, that emptiness
Spilling its way to the Pacific.

You observed:
"Red oxide horns with silver pinacles"
"Pink pigs bursting from black earth like truffles"
"Ochre sticks of corn stubble"
"Spence and sun"

And approaching Omaha
"Em Sale—Night Crumblers"
"The air of expectation; of prairie contacts"
"Extraordinary prevalence of mushrooms,
Neon-lit and glittering like cinemas"

What you drew
Were the black horns and white timbered houses
Reminding you of Essex,
Snow patches and corn stalks,
Silos erect in the countryside like penises
The starched white
Of fences protective of innocence

I am in Iowa again,
Landscape and frozen
In a numbing death of the spirit—
You knew before your own
How much death takes.

Alan Ross

A Dream

I had a dream at good outlawing
That fastened me like a sick ch in skin
Construed a boat, God said, along these rivers
And spread the plan out on his cloudy knee.

So many cubits wide, and here the musts,
And make the hull as large as an owl.
The animals, of course. Reptiles? and bug?
Each animal, and two of those in love.

There will be forty nights without a star
And forty days go by without a sun
And when the clouds break there will be nowhere
Till oceans find on their hemisphere.

That dream was some time past. The fields are full
Of grain, the moths creatures may give birth
I come home evenings a puzzled man,
Hearing the infants cry, touching the solid earth.

I tell the dream and reason thus with them:
"Dear boy, I say, if we construe this thing,
The flood may come and we will be the cause.
God does not act until his will is done."

"The earth will all be ours, though," says them:
"Imagine, all the ground from here to night,
And God will fix his eye on us now
And make our offspring rich, our furrows full."

Japhet is lazy. When I worry him
He says, "Let's have it built, then we can sleep
For forty days under the cure of God
And settle later in a quiet grove."

Ham is a craftsman, handy with a saw.
I hardly told the dream when he began
Pricing old planks and reedying his tools.
He worries me, his eye on destiny.

Shem tallies, Japhet dreams, and Ham prepares.
Our neighbours have heard nothing though the waves
Hang over them and I could make it break.
I don't believe the dream was meant for me.

Michael Schmidt

To the Editor

'The Politics of the Judiciary'

Sir—Bernard Crick has got himself into such a muddle about my review of J. A. G. Griffith's *The Politics of the Judiciary* that he attributes to me precisely the opposite argument from the one I actually presented (Letters, January 13). I did not deny the tension between law and justice; on the contrary my whole argument rested on it. And will happily award Professor Crick prize if he can show anything in my review to license such advice which he attributes to me) as "Better suffer judicial error or bias... than discredit law itself". My argument was in fact that justice is the fundamental category of legal theory and that Professor Griffith's attempt to get behind this legal category and exhibit law as a political or ideological category is a reduction to absurdity. I was in fact arguing that the law is a political and ideological category, but that it is not a political and ideological category in the sense in which the law is a political and ideological category.

Czeslaw Milosz

Sir—John Bayley's account (December 2, 1977) of Czeslaw Milosz's *Emperor of the Earth* is incisive and penetrating. But to describe the greatest living Polish poet as a "critic and philosopher" is—to his countrymen at least—a astounding as it would be to refer to T. S. Eliot as a literary critic.

Your readers may be interested to learn that Milosz's investigation of what Mr Bayley refers to as "the Russian mystics' 'science fiction'" has since been carried much further in what seems to me one of the most powerful and original contemporary contributions to the history of ideas, published recently in Polish by the Paris publishing house of Kultura under the title of *The Lord of Uro* (a reference to William Blake, who is one of the major figures in this book).

CONSTANTIN JELENSKI,
8 rue de la Villière, 7500 Paris.

'Russian Thinkers'

Sir—In her interesting introduction to Sir Isaiah Berlin's *Russian Thinkers*, reprinted in full in the TLS on December 30, Alison Kelly refers to "the revolution of 1825 which had sought to make Russia a constitutional state on the Western model". Which model and what revolution? She presumably refers to the attempted overthrow of the Tsarist government by the "Decembrists". But the attempt failed, no revolution took place and, in any case, the Decembrists were divided among themselves and had no common constitutional aim. Perhaps the most influential of them, had little use for any Western constitution. He regarded the American, British and French constitutions with aversion and their parliamentary systems with contempt. In his view, England and

France were democracies as real as, but more hypocritical and in some ways less efficient than, the Russian variety. The latter was, therefore, preferable, but the best was a dictatorship followed eventually (when?) by a republican form of government which, however, no rights for the constituent nations of the Russian Empire, except for Poland which would become a Russian protectorate.

Since this is the only constitution proposed by the Decembrists in any detail it must be assumed that it is the one Dr Kelly is referring to. But I am not clear which Western model she has in mind.

KYRIE FITZLYON,
2 Arlington Cottages, Sutton Lane, London W14 4HB.

Lord Acton

Sir—John Kenyon in his review of January 6 is less than just to Acton the historian. One can agree to differ over his quality and scholarship of his corpus and concede that Acton's pursuit of the chimera of definitive history paralyzes first the very story, any attempt at a major and sustained historical achievement (although one doubts whether Kenyon's suggestion that he had pressed for the speedy detour of a projected history of that office—this from a Catholic who had once referred to the papacy as "the flood skulking behind the Crucifix"). Kenyon is at liberty to outdo Acton in his role as a literary judge, but to suggest that a historian who had read and absorbed the writings of Descartes, Pascal, Leibniz and Hegel, Smith, Turgot, Ricardo and Malthus, and had brought Marx's neglected *Das Kapital* to Giddens's attention, was indifferent to philosophy is to dismiss this as false knowledge.

What is his evidence? What are his arguments? To say I do not know how to use it is rubbish. The subject I was dealing with was nineteenth-century attitudes to homosexuality. Frierberg's postulate of a tension in the cohesion of schoolmaster who became novelist—operating in war but in fact leading our society to begin to pull apart in peace. The hypothesis is a complicated one and I put it forward extremely tentatively.

In fact these are all complicated and difficult questions. They are all arguable—and on the last in particular I should have welcomed reasoned comment and disagreement. Mr Smith, by his coarse handling of complex matters and crude counter-assertion without producing reasons or evidence (in two cases I doubt any exists), has added nothing of value to the discussion. JONATHAN GATHORNE-HARDY,
19 Lambour Road, London SW4.

HUGH TULLOCH.

Department of History, University of Bristol, Queen's Road, Bristol BS8 1RJ.

'Books for the People'

Sir—I was interested to read Richard Leppert's review "Books for the People" (December 30) but regret that it degenerated into a diatribe against the public library for providing a recreation service. Unfortunately, the library is not a simple entity catering for a specific group of people; it varies from large city reference libraries to rural mobile libraries and its primary duty is not to dispense of "self-improvement" but to serve the community in which it operates, and it is to do this that it is functioning in its function. From this, it does not follow that librarians should be "cothole" in their buying but rather the reverse: a high degree of selectivity is required to match the book stock to the community. Consequently, Mr Hoggar's other arguments on "myth-making" are not so much wrong as irrelevant, and whether there are any "working classes" who seek enlightenment or "intelligent laymen" is not something to be determined as a principle or on a national scale but as an attribute of a section of a particular community.

The first duty of the librarian is not to some principle, however integrated, but to a distinct group of people.

ALASDAIR MACNAUGHTAN,
Bridgnorth Library, Listley Street, Bridgnorth, Shropshire.

Public Schools

Sir—I should like to comment on Paul Smith's largely dismissive and apparently damaging review of my book *The Public School Phenomenon* (December 30).

He complains that "major developments... are often only vaguely sketched". He cites only one—the liberalizing of the public schools which I place "say from 1958". Where, precisely, would Mr Smith situate the development of Victorian moral attitudes? Or the ideas we characterize under the heading Romantic? Or the collapse of the ancient regime in France? Most, if not all, large-scale social or intellectual developments are by their nature historically "vaguely sketched". Nearly everyone would agree that our society has become freer in various ways over the past twenty-five years (where would Mr Smith situate that?). What took place in the public schools was part of this movement and first became evident on any scale at the end of the 1950s. I accordingly placed it there.

He says I place "pseudo-knowledge" which I do not know how to use. His example is my use of subject homo-eroticism. This is a clinical type postulated by Edgar Friedenberg in a book *The Vanishing Adolescent*. "These are men who have great anxiety about heterosexual relations and therefore remain the erotic attitudes of pre-adolescence. They see young adolescents taking the next step of development which they were unable to take, and identify with them. The feeling of a man of this sort towards boys is tender, and often over-protective, since he is by definition over-anxious." Now the postulates of psychoanalytic theory are not sacrosanct. They can be argued about. But I should like to know just how and why Mr Smith is able to dismiss this as false knowledge.

What is his evidence? What are his arguments? To say I do not know how to use it is rubbish. The subject I was dealing with was nineteenth-century attitudes to homosexuality. Frierberg's postulate of a tension in the cohesion of schoolmaster who became novelist—operating in war but in fact leading our society to begin to pull apart in peace. The hypothesis is a complicated one and I put it forward extremely tentatively.

In fact these are all complicated and difficult questions. They are all arguable—and on the last in particular I should have welcomed reasoned comment and disagreement. Mr Smith, by his coarse handling of complex matters and crude counter-assertion without producing reasons or evidence (in two cases I doubt any exists), has added nothing of value to the discussion. JONATHAN GATHORNE-HARDY,
19 Lambour Road, London SW4.

THE EUROPA LIBRARY OF BUSINESS BIOGRAPHY

Sir Alfred Jones

Shipping Entrepreneur Par Excellence

P. N. Davies

Alfred Lewis Jones was the dominant figure in the development of trade with West Africa in the latter half of the nineteenth century. This biography examines an essential case-study of the conditions and entrepreneurial techniques that enabled British shipping to achieve pre-eminence in world commerce by 1900.

224 pages £6.95

The Vickers Brothers

Armaments and Enterprise 1854-1914

R. C. Trebilcock

A fascinating analysis of the formative years of one of the giants of modern British industry and a valuable addition to the literature on the pre-1914 arms trade.

180 pages £6.50

William Morris

Viscount Nuffield

R. J. Overy

William Morris was undoubtedly the single most important figure in the development of the British motor industry. The author traces his career and assesses his contribution to business and manufacturing methods of the twentieth century.

200 pages £4.50

EUROPA PUBLICATIONS LIMITED

18 Bedford Square, London WC1B 3JN

Telephone: 01-580 8236

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

ilea

Librarians

Applications are invited from Chartered Librarians for the following posts:-

Librarian III Upper

Salary Scale: £3878.70-£5561.80 (Inclusive of London Weighting and Phase I and II supplements).

Librarian III

Salary Scale: £3878.80-£4745.80 (Inclusive of allowances as above).

Librarian III

Salary Scale: £3878.80-£4745.80 (Inclusive of allowances as above).

Librarian III

Salary Scale: £3878.80-£4745.80 (Inclusive of allowances as above).

Librarian III

Salary Scale: £3878.80-£4745.80 (Inclusive of allowances as above).

Librarian III

Salary Scale: £3878.80-£4745.80 (Inclusive of allowances as above).

Librarian III

Salary Scale: £3878.80-£4745.80 (Inclusive of allowances as above).

Librarian III

Salary Scale: £3878.80-£4745.80 (Inclusive of allowances as above).

Librarian III

Salary Scale: £3878.80-£4745.80 (Inclusive of allowances as above).

Librarian III

Salary Scale: £3878.80-£4745.80 (Inclusive of allowances as above).

Librarian III

Salary Scale: £3878.80-£4745.80 (Inclusive of allowances as above).

Librarian III

Salary Scale: £3878.80-£4745.80 (Inclusive of allowances as above).

Librarian III

Salary Scale: £3878.80-£4745.80 (Inclusive of allowances as above).

Librarian III

Salary Scale: £3878.80-£4745.80 (Inclusive of allowances as above).

Librarian III

Salary Scale: £3878.80-£4745.80 (Inclusive of allowances as above).

Librarian III

Salary Scale: £3878.80-£4745.80 (Inclusive of allowances as above).

Librarian III

Salary Scale: £3878.80-£4745.80 (Inclusive of allowances as above).

Librarian III

Salary Scale: £3878.80-£4745.80 (Inclusive of allowances as above).

Librarian III

Salary Scale: £3878.80-£4745.80 (Inclusive of allowances as above).

Librarian III

Salary Scale: £3878.80-£4745.80 (Inclusive of allowances as above).

Librarian III

Salary Scale: £3878.80-£4745.80 (Inclusive of allowances as above).

Librarian III

Salary Scale: £3878.80-£4745.80 (Inclusive of allowances as above).

Librarian III

Salary Scale: £3878.80-£4745.80 (Inclusive of allowances as above).

Librarian III

Salary Scale: £3878.80-£4745.80 (Inclusive of allowances as above).

Librarian III

Salary Scale: £3878.80-£4745.80 (Inclusive of allowances as above).

Librarian III

Salary Scale: £3878.80-£4745.80 (Inclusive of allowances as above).

Librarian III

Salary Scale: £3878.80-£4745.80 (Inclusive of allowances as above).

Librarian III

Salary Scale: £3878.80-£4745.80 (Inclusive of allowances as above).

Librarian III

Salary Scale: £3878.80-£4745.80 (Inclusive of allowances as above).

Librarian III

Salary Scale: £3878.80-£4745.80 (Inclusive of allowances as above).

Librarian III

Salary Scale: £3878.80-£4745.80 (Inclusive of allowances as above).

Librarian III

Salary Scale: £3878.80-£4745.80 (Inclusive of allowances as above).

Directorate of Community Services (Libraries)

SENIOR ASSISTANT

(Ref. 8/20)

£3,357-£3,717 + not less than £485 supplement

We invite applications from Chartered Librarians or from those who have completed the L.A. Final Examination or its equivalent with suitable experience. Varied duties include reader's advisory work, staff control and work in area and branch libraries.

LIBRARIAN IN CHARGE

(Ref. 9/21)

£3,801-£4,137 + not less than £517 supplement

This post will offer a high level of job satisfaction in return for enthusiasm and hard work. The successful applicant must be a Chartered Librarian with appropriate experience and will head a team of four responsible for library services to 300 household readers and six hospitals.

SENIOR ASSISTANT

(Ref. 9/22)

£2,884-£3,288 + not less than £475 supplement

Applicants for this post should have passed final examinations of the Library Association and have appropriate experience. Application forms from Personnel Services, Town Hall, Patriot Square, London, E2, or telephone 01-881 0077 (Ansonia) quoting reference required. Closing date, 28th February, 1978.



LONDON BOROUGH OF TOWER HAMLETS

TUTOR LIBRARIAN

Burnham Lecturer II Ewell

for North East Surrey College of Technology. To be a complete charge of a library (with a staff of 11) consisting of reference text books, trade journals, technical journals, pamphlets and a collection of videotapes. The successful candidate will be required to organise and, with the help of the assistant tutor librarian, to instruct students of all ages on how to use the library.

The Tutor Librarian is a member of the Academic Board, Academic Development Committee and Educational Resources Committee. Either the Librarian or the Tutor Librarian attends meetings of the Academic Board of Studies.

Application form from Chief Administrative Officer, North East Surrey College of Technology, Ryegate Road, Ewell, Surrey. Tel. 01-394 1731. (Please quote ref: CAO/LSY/20.)



SURREY COUNTY COUNCIL



Buckinghamshire County Council

Children's Librarian

Chesham

Salary: AP 3 £3,396-£3,774 p.a. plus £125 Fringe Allowance

Minimum qualification: Chartered Librarian

NJC Conditions of Service. Successful candidate subject to medical examination. Removal expenses of up to £150 and Lodging Allowance of £5 per week, payable.

Applicants (NO FORMS), together with the names and addresses of two referees, to the County Librarian, Chesham, Bucks., to be received by the 3rd February, 1978, from whom further details can be obtained.

THE LAW SOCIETY LIBRARY

Applications are invited from Chartered Librarians for an additional post of

Assistant Librarian

Candidates should have a basic knowledge of legal literature and be experienced in reference library services.

Commencing salary around £3,750 p.a. in a range with a present maximum of £4,864 p.a. annual salary review: contributory pension scheme and free holiday: five day week, 9 a.m.-5 p.m.; four weeks holiday: staff restaurant.

Written applications, giving details of age, qualifications and experience should be addressed to the Secretary General, The Law Society, 113 Chancery Lane, London WC2A 1PL. Telephone 242 1222.

CLWYD COUNTY COUNCIL

CLWYD LIBRARY SERVICE

Cataloguer

based at Library Headquarters, Mold. Salary AP5/SOI £4315 p.a. inclusive of supplement. Candidates must be Chartered Librarians with the knowledge of developments in cataloguing, bibliographical practice and with experience of computerised systems. The successful candidate will be responsible for the operation of the Cataloguing Section and will be required to attend the Cataloguing Section and will be required to attend the Cataloguing Section and will be required to attend the Cataloguing Section.

Application forms obtainable from the Director of Administration, Clwyd County Council, 113 Chancery Lane, London WC2A 1PL. Tel. 242 1222.

CLWYD COUNTY COUNCIL

CLWYD LIBRARY SERVICE

Cataloguer

based at Library Headquarters, Mold. Salary AP5/SOI £4315 p.a. inclusive of supplement. Candidates must be Chartered Librarians with the knowledge of developments in cataloguing, bibliographical practice and with experience of computerised systems. The successful candidate will be responsible for the operation of the Cataloguing Section and will be required to attend the Cataloguing Section and will be required to attend the Cataloguing Section.

Application forms obtainable from the Director of Administration, Clwyd County Council, 113 Chancery Lane, London WC2A 1PL. Tel. 242 1222.

CLWYD COUNTY COUNCIL

CLWYD LIBRARY SERVICE

Cataloguer

based at Library Headquarters, Mold. Salary AP5/SOI £4315 p.a. inclusive of supplement. Candidates must be Chartered Librarians with the knowledge of developments in cataloguing, bibliographical practice and with experience of computerised systems. The successful candidate will be responsible for the operation of the Cataloguing Section and will be required to attend the Cataloguing Section and will be required to attend the Cataloguing Section.

Application forms obtainable from the Director of Administration, Clwyd County Council, 113 Chancery Lane, London WC2A 1PL. Tel. 242 1222.

CLWYD COUNTY COUNCIL

CLWYD LIBRARY SERVICE

Cataloguer

based at Library Headquarters, Mold. Salary AP5/SOI £4315 p.a. inclusive of supplement. Candidates must be Chartered Librarians with the knowledge of developments in cataloguing, bibliographical practice and with experience of computerised systems. The successful candidate will be responsible for the operation of the Cataloguing Section and will be required to attend the Cataloguing Section and will be required to attend the Cataloguing Section.

Application forms obtainable from the Director of Administration, Clwyd County Council, 113 Chancery Lane, London WC2A 1PL. Tel. 242 1222.

CLWYD COUNTY COUNCIL

CLWYD LIBRARY SERVICE

Cataloguer

based at Library Headquarters, Mold. Salary AP5/SOI £4315 p.a. inclusive of supplement. Candidates must be Chartered Librarians with the knowledge of developments in cataloguing, bibliographical practice and with experience of computerised systems. The successful candidate will be responsible for the operation of the Cataloguing Section and will be required to attend the Cataloguing Section and will be required to attend the Cataloguing Section.

Application forms obtainable from the Director of Administration, Clwyd County Council, 113 Chancery Lane, London WC2A 1PL. Tel. 242 1222.

CLWYD COUNTY COUNCIL

CLWYD LIBRARY SERVICE

Cataloguer

based at Library Headquarters, Mold. Salary AP5/SOI £4315 p.a. inclusive of supplement. Candidates must be Chartered Librarians with the knowledge of developments in cataloguing, bibliographical practice and with experience of computerised systems. The successful candidate will be responsible for the operation of the Cataloguing Section and will be required to attend the Cataloguing Section and will be required to attend the Cataloguing Section.

Application forms obtainable from the Director of Administration, Clwyd County Council, 113 Chancery Lane, London WC2A 1PL. Tel. 242 1222.

CLWYD COUNTY COUNCIL

CLWYD LIBRARY SERVICE

Cataloguer

based at Library Headquarters, Mold. Salary AP5/SOI £4315 p.a. inclusive of supplement. Candidates must be Chartered Librarians with the knowledge of developments in cataloguing, bibliographical practice and with experience of computerised systems. The successful candidate will be responsible for the operation of the Cataloguing Section and will be required to attend the Cataloguing Section and will be required to attend the Cataloguing Section.

Application forms obtainable from the Director of Administration, Clwyd County Council, 113 Chancery Lane, London WC2A 1PL. Tel. 242 1222.

CLWYD COUNTY COUNCIL

CLWYD LIBRARY SERVICE

Cataloguer

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

SCIENCE MUSEUM LIBRARY

Management & development of automated systems

The successful candidate for this London post will manage and develop automated systems in the library and advise on the development of automated data and cataloguing systems in other Museum departments. The work will include controlling existing mechanical systems, assessing future needs, advising on the purchase of equipment or the services of outside bureaux, and organising the application of systems and techniques to library procedures.

Candidates (aged at least 28) should normally have a degree with 1st or 2nd class honours, preferably in science or engineering subject, or equivalent qualification. Administrative experience in a large library, and sound appreciation of the computer and its application to library functions, essential. Library or information science qualification and interest in the history of science advantageous.

Starting salary, as Assistant Keeper 1st Class, will be within the range £5,380-£6,095 according to qualifications and experience. Non-contributory pension scheme. For further details and an application form (to be returned by 10 February, 1978) write to Civil Service Commission, Almonk Link, Salsgroke, Hants, RG21 1J8, or telephone Salsgroke (0258) 68551 (answering service operates outside office hours). Please quote ref Q(3)82.

Botswana

Government Archivist

An experienced Archivist (male or female) is required by the Ministry of Home Affairs to be responsible for the development and overall administration of the National Archives. Duties will include formulating and extending records management schemes to all parts of Government, negotiating the transfer of private archives, advising on legislation and regulations, filing and cataloguing collections, and the training of local personnel.

Candidates, aged 25 to 50, must have a post-graduate diploma in Archival studies with at least five years' subsequent experience.

Salary is equivalent to £2830-£2890 p.a. including a substantial tax-free allowance paid under Britain's overseas aid programme. Basic salary attracts 25% tax-free gratuity.

Benefits include a free passage, generous paid leave, children's holiday pay, passage and education allowances, subsidised housing, appointment grant and interest-free car loan.

The terms on which civil and public servants may be released if selected for appointment will be subject to agreement with their present employers.

For full details and application form write quoting MC/1208/7H.

Crown Agents

The Crown Agents for Overseas Governments and Administrations, Appointment Division, 4 Millbank, London SW1P 3JQ.

County Library Services

Thurrock District Libraries

Assistant Librarian

GRADE AP 2/3 £2,528 to £2,822 plus £212 supplement plus Stage 2 supplement plus London Weighting.

Applications are invited for Chartered Librarian for the above post. Some evening and Saturday duties involved and enhanced payments will be made in respect of the Saturday duty.

The duties at present are mainly concerned with the Lending Library.

Letters of application should be addressed to Mr. S. Langton, County Librarian, County Library Headquarters, Goldway Gardens, Chelmsford, Essex, by 3rd February, 1978.

For further details apply to: The Cathedral Librarian, Dean and Chapter Library, The College, Durham, DH1 3EH.

Closing date for applications 28th February 1978.

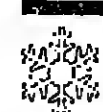
Essex County Council

Essex County Council

Essex County Council

Essex County Council

Essex County Council



Sir Frederick Snow & Partners
Consulting Engineers

LIBRARIAN

To take control of the Technical Information Centre which serves all branches of the practice embracing civil, structural and services engineering, architecture and quantity surveying.

This post includes responsibility for the acquisition and disposal of library material and for the retrieval and dissemination of information throughout the organisation.

Applicants should be members of the Institute of Information Scientists or Chartered Librarians with knowledge and experience of current information management techniques.

Applicants in writing giving age, qualifications and experience to:

Melvin Jones

Assistant Personnel Manager

Sir Frederick Snow & Partners

Rosa House

144 Southwark Street

London SE1 0SZ

THE BRITISH LIBRARY

Research Assistant Hebrew

This London post will include cataloguing Hebrew printed books, providing information to the public, dealing with bibliographical queries, and assisting with the revision of the Second Supplementary Catalogue of Hebrew Printed Books for publication.

Candidates must have a degree, or equivalent qualification, in Hebrew and a good knowledge of Jewish culture. Familiarity with Yiddish advantageous.

SALARY: as RA Grade I £4230-£5440, or RA GRADE II £3070-£4510. Level of appointment and starting salary according to age, qualifications and experience. Non-contributory pension scheme.

For further details and an application form (to be returned by 3 February, 1978) write to Civil Service Commission, Almonk Link, Salsgroke, Hants, RG21 1J8, or telephone Salsgroke (0258) 68551 (answering service operates outside office hours). Please quote ref Q(1)382.

For further details and an application form (to be returned by 3 February, 1978) write to Civil Service Commission, Almonk Link, Salsgroke, Hants, RG21 1J8, or telephone Salsgroke (0258) 68551 (answering service operates outside office hours). Please quote ref Q(1)382.

For further details and an application form (to be returned by 3 February, 1978) write to Civil Service Commission, Almonk Link, Salsgroke, Hants, RG21 1J8, or telephone Salsgroke (0258) 68551 (answering service operates outside office hours). Please quote ref Q(1)382.

For further details and an application form (to be returned by 3 February, 1978) write to Civil Service Commission, Almonk Link, Salsgroke, Hants, RG21 1J8, or telephone Salsgroke (0258) 68551 (answering service operates outside office hours). Please quote ref Q(1)382.

For further details and an application form (to be returned by 3 February, 1978) write to Civil Service Commission, Almonk Link, Salsgroke, Hants, RG21 1J8, or telephone Salsgroke (0258) 68551 (answering service operates outside office hours). Please quote ref Q(1)382.

For further details and an application form (to be returned by 3 February, 1978) write to Civil Service Commission, Almonk Link, Salsgroke, Hants, RG21 1J8, or telephone Salsgroke (0258) 68551 (answering service operates outside office hours). Please quote ref Q(1)382.

For further details and an application form (to be returned by 3 February, 1978) write to Civil Service Commission, Almonk Link, Salsgroke, Hants, RG21 1J8, or telephone Salsgroke (0258) 68551 (answering service operates outside office hours). Please quote ref Q(1)382.

For further details and an application form (to be returned by 3 February, 1978) write to Civil Service Commission, Almonk Link, Salsgroke, Hants, RG21 1J8, or telephone Salsgroke (0258) 68551 (answering service operates outside office hours). Please quote ref Q(1)382.

For further details and an application form (to be returned by 3 February, 1978) write to Civil Service Commission, Almonk Link, Salsgroke, Hants, RG21 1J8, or telephone Salsgroke (0258) 68551 (answering service operates outside office hours). Please quote ref Q(1)382.

For further details and an application form (to be returned by 3 February, 1978) write to Civil Service Commission, Almonk Link, Salsgroke, Hants, RG21 1J8, or telephone Salsgroke (0258) 68551 (answering service operates outside office hours). Please quote ref Q(1)382.

For further details and an application form (to be returned